

FEDERAL TEXTBOOK *on*
CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

PART I * * * OUR LANGUAGE



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FEDERAL TEXTBOOK *on* CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

PART I

OUR LANGUAGE

CONVERSATIONAL AND LANGUAGE LESSONS FOR USE IN THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY THE CANDIDATE FOR CITIZEN-
SHIP LEARNING TO SPEAK ENGLISH

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PREFACE.

This series of lessons has been prepared for candidates for citizenship who are students in the public-school English and citizenship training classes, that they may learn the language of their daily activities and thereby be better able to talk of their daily needs in the language of this country. The lessons gradually increase in difficulty and are suitable to the ability of men and women of the beginners' class. The underlying theme is a narrative of the activities of an average family for an average day, week, month, year. The most outstanding educational need of everybody is to speak the English language; therefore, as much conversation as possible has been introduced into the lesson content, and more conversation is developed as the lessons advance. This has been so arranged as to lead naturally to the later exercises for reading and writing.

Before being adopted tentative lessons were distributed to trained and experienced teachers and supervisors in order that an ample test might be made of their value and practicability. Much credit is due to these teachers and supervisors who have made the lessons practical by application and suggestions. Very grateful acknowledgment is made for their hearty cooperation and the real contribution they have made.

OUR LANGUAGE.

LESSON 1.

1. I walk into the room.
2. I say, "How do you do?"
3. I walk to the chair.
4. I sit down.

LESSON 2.

1. I walk into the room.
2. I close the door.
3. I say, "How do you do?"
4. I walk to the chair.
5. I sit down.

LESSON 3.

1. I walk into the room.
2. I take off my hat.
3. I close the door.
4. I say, "How do you do?"
5. I walk to my chair.
6. I sit down.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I walk into the room.
You walk into the room.

I take off my hat.
You take off your hat.

What do I take off?
You take off your hat.

I close the door.
You close the door.

What do I close?
You close the door.

I walk to the chair.
You walk to the chair.

LESSON 4.

1. I stand up.
2. I walk to the window.
3. I open the window.
4. I close the window.
5. I walk to my chair.
6. I sit down.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I stand up.
You stand up.

Stand up.
What do you do?
I stand up.

I walk to the window.
You walk to the window.

Walk to the window.
What do you do?
I walk to the window.

Open the window.
What do you open?
I open the window.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

I stand.....

I walk to window.

I the window.

I walk to my chair.

I down.

LESSON 5.

1. I walk to the blackboard.
2. I take the chalk.
3. I write my name.
4. I clean the blackboard.
5. I walk to my seat.
6. I sit down.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I walk to the blackboard.

He walks to the blackboard.

What do I do?

You walk to the blackboard.

What does he do?

He walks to the blackboard.

I write my name.

What is your name?

My name is ——— ———.

What do you write?

I write my name.

He writes his name.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

I to the blackboard.

I the chalk.

I write my name.

I the blackboard.

I sit

LESSON 6.

1. This is the schoolroom.
2. The schoolroom has four walls.
3. The schoolroom has six windows.
4. The schoolroom has blackboards.
5. The schoolroom has desks.
6. The schoolroom has chairs.
7. The map is on the wall.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The schoolroom has two windows.

This room has four windows.

This room has —— windows.

The schoolroom has —— blackboards.

The schoolroom has —— desks.

This room has —— chairs.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

This is schoolroom.

This room has walls.

This room has blackboards.

This room has windows.

This room has chairs.

LESSON 7.

1. This is my book.
2. This is my pencil.
3. That is your pencil.
4. That is your notebook.
5. This is my hand.
6. That is your hand.
7. This is my face.
8. That is your face.
9. This is my head.
10. That is your head.
11. This is my nose.
12. That is your nose.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What is this?

That is your pencil.

What is that?

That is the window.

What is that?

This is my notebook.

Is this my face?

Yes, that is your face.

Is that my book?

No, this is my book.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

----- is my pencil.

----- is your hand.

This is ----- notebook.

That is ----- head.

Is ----- my book?

Yes, ----- is your book.

LESSON 8.

AN INTRODUCTION.

1. "Mr. Savio, this is Mr. Varga."
2. "How do you do, Mr. Varga?"
3. "I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Savio."
4. "Where do you live, Mr. Varga?"
5. "I live at 499 Second Street. Where do you live?"
6. "I live at 103 Fourth Street."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Where do you live?

I live at ——— Street.

Where does Mr. ——— live?

He lives at ——— Street.

Where does Mrs. ——— live?

Mrs. ——— lives at ——— Street.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

I live at Street.

..... Varga lives Street.

I pleased to meet you.

LESSON 9.

1. This is my right hand.
2. That is your right hand.
3. This is my left hand.
4. That is your left hand.
5. These are my hands.
6. Those are your hands.
7. These are my eyes.
8. Those are your eyes.
9. These are my ears.
10. Those are your ears.
11. This is the window.
12. These are the windows.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What are these?

Those are your hands.

What are those?

These are my books.

What are these?

Those are the windows.

What are these ?

Those are pencils.

What is this ?

That is your name.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

----- are my hands.

----- are your eyes.

This ----- the window.

These ----- the -----.

Those ----- your -----.

This is my left -----.

LESSON 10.

1. The alarm clock rings.
2. It is 6 o'clock.
3. I get up quickly.
4. I put on my clothes.
5. I wash my face.
6. I wash my hands.
7. I comb my hair.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What time is it?

It is 6 o'clock.

What time do you get up?

I get up at ——— o'clock.

What time do you go to work?

I go to work at ——— o'clock.

What time do you come to school?

I come to school at ——— ———.

What time do you go home?

I go home at ——— ———.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

The alarm clock at o'clock.

I up quickly. I my hands and face.

I put my clothes.

What time is it now?

It is o'clock.

LESSON 11.

1. This is a suit of clothes.
2. A man wears a suit of clothes.
3. He wears a coat, vest, and trousers.
4. He wears a shirt.
5. He wears a collar and necktie.
6. He wears a pair of socks.
7. He wears a pair of shoes.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What does the man wear?

He wears a suit of clothes.

What does the woman wear?

She wears a dress.

What do you wear?

I wear a suit of clothes.

Who wears a collar and necktie?

The man wears a collar and necktie.

Who wears a pair of shoes?

The man wears a pair of shoes.

The woman wears a pair of shoes.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write answers to the following questions.

Do you wear a suit of clothes?

I wear a ----- of clothes.

What does the man wear?

The man wears -----.

What has a suit?

A suit has a -----, -----, and trousers.

Who wears a pair of socks?

Who wears a pair of shoes?

LESSON 12.



Courtesy of Botsford-Constantine Co.

1. This man is the father.
2. He has three children.
3. He has two boys and one girl.
4. Sam and Joseph are brothers.
5. Mary is Joseph's sister.
6. This woman is the mother.
7. Joseph is Mary's brother.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Are you married?

Yes, I am married.

How many children have you?

I have —— children.

Are you married?

No, I am not married.

How many children has this man?

He has three children.

How many boys has he?

How many girls has he?

Joseph is Sam's brother.

Joseph is Mary's brother.

Sam is Mary's brother.

Mary is Sam's sister.

Mary is Joseph's sister.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Who is this man?

He is -----

How many children has he?

He has ----- children.

How many children have you?

I have ----- children.

How many brothers have you?

How many sisters have you?

LESSON 13.

1. The woman puts a tablecloth on the table.
2. She puts a plate on the table.
3. She puts a knife and fork on the table.
4. She puts spoons on the table.
5. She puts salt and pepper on the table.
6. She puts sugar on the table.
7. She puts a glass on the table.
8. She puts a cup and saucer on the table.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

She puts two plates on the table.
She puts four plates on the table.
She puts five spoons on the table.
She puts two forks on the table.
She puts four forks on the table.
She puts two cups on the table.

Rose, set the table!

Put a tablecloth on the table!

What do you put on the table?

I put a tablecloth on the table.

What does she put on the table?

She puts a tablecloth on the table.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Who puts a tablecloth on the table?

The puts a tablecloth on the table.

Where does she put the plates?

She puts the plates

What else does she put on the table?

She puts a and on the table.

How many spoons does she put on the table?

She puts on the table.

LESSON 14.

1. The woman says, "Come to breakfast."
2. I sit down at the table.
3. I eat an orange for breakfast.
4. I eat a fried egg for breakfast.
5. I drink a cup of coffee.
6. I eat bread for breakfast.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I eat an orange.

I eat grapefruit.

I like an orange.

I like apricots.

I like peaches.

I like oatmeal.

I like corn flakes.

I like pancakes.

I drink a cup of coffee.

The children drink a glass of milk.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Who sits down at the table?

What do you eat?

What do you drink?

What do the children drink?

What time do you eat breakfast?

LESSON 15.

1. I eat breakfast at ——— o'clock.
2. I like fried eggs for breakfast.
3. Sometimes I like boiled eggs.
4. I like rolls and coffee.
5. I like oranges.
6. I like pears and peaches.
7. Children like milk every morning.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I eat breakfast at ——— ———.

We eat breakfast at ——— ———.

I like fried eggs.

We like fried eggs.

I like rolls for breakfast.

We like rolls for breakfast.

I like fruit for breakfast.

We like fruit for breakfast.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Put the following sentences in the question form :

I eat breakfast at o'clock.

Do you eat breakfast at o'clock?

I like fried eggs for breakfast.

I like rolls and coffee.

The children like milk.

LESSON 16.

1. The pitcher is on the table.
2. I take it with my right hand.
3. The glass is on the table.
4. I take it with my left hand.
5. I pour the water into the glass.
6. I put the pitcher on the table.
7. I drink the water.
8. I put the glass on the table.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Where is the pitcher?

It is on the table.

Where is the glass?

It is on the table.

Please, give me a drink of water.

Thank you.

I drink the water.

Mr. ——— drinks the water.

Mrs. ——— drinks the water.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

The pitcher

I pour the water

I give the to Mr.

He the water.

He puts the on

LESSON 17.

1. The woman cuts the bread.
2. She makes a sandwich.
3. She wraps the sandwich in wax paper.
4. She puts three sandwiches in the lunch box.
5. She puts cake in the lunch box.
6. She puts fruit in the lunch box.
7. Sometimes she puts cookies in the lunch box.
8. She fastens the lunch box.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What kind of sandwich do you like?

I like a cheese sandwich.

I like a ham sandwich.

What kind of fruit do you like?

I like apples.

I like grapes.

I like pears.

I like bananas.

Do you take a lunch box to work?

Yes, I take a lunch box.

Where do you buy your lunch?

I buy my lunch in a restaurant.

WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Change the following sentences to questions :

The woman cuts the bread.

She makes a sandwich.

She puts three sandwiches in the lunch box.

She puts fruit in the lunch box.

LESSON 18.

1. After breakfast the man puts on his coat.
2. He puts on his hat.
3. He picks up his lunch box.
4. He opens the door.
5. He waves his hand to the children.
6. He says, "Good-by."
7. He walks out and closes the door.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

To-day the man *picks* up his lunch box.
Yesterday the man *picked* up his lunch box.

Now he *opens* the door.
Yesterday he *opened* the door.

Now he *waves* his hand to the children.
Yesterday *he waved* his hand to the children.

To-day he *walks* out.
Yesterday he *walked* out.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Answer the following questions :

What does the man put on ?

What does he pick up ?

What does he open ?

What does he wave ?

What does he say ?

Where does he walk ?

LESSON 19.



Courtesy of Wm. L. Soleau, Washington, D. C.

1. The man walks to the car line.
2. He stands on the corner.
3. The street car stops.
4. The man gets on the car.
5. He drops the fare in the box.
6. He rides to work.
7. The conductor says, "Eighteenth Street."
8. The man rings the bell.
9. The car stops and the man gets off.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What does the man drop in the box?

How much is the fare in ———?

On what car line do you ride to work?

I ride on the ——— car line.

When do you ring the bell?

I ring the bell at ——— Street.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Change the first five sentences in this lesson to the question form.

LESSON 20.



Courtesy of Underwood & Underwood.

1. Sometimes I ride on two cars.
2. I say to the conductor, "Transfer, please."
3. He gives me a transfer.
4. I ride down town.
5. I get off the car.
6. I stand in the safety zone.
7. I look at the traffic sign.

8. It is GO.
9. I walk across the street.
10. I wait for my car in the safety zone.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Who rides on two cars?
What did you say to the conductor?
I said, "Transfer, please."

Where did you get off?
I got off _____.

Where did you stand?
I stood in the safety zone.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Answer the following questions:

What do you say to the conductor?

What does he give you?

Where do you get off the car?

Where do you stand?

What does the traffic sign say?

LESSON 21.

1. The man walks into the shop.
2. It is twenty minutes past seven.
3. He takes off his hat and coat.
4. He puts them in his locker.
5. He puts on his overalls.
6. He says "Good morning" to the foreman.
7. The foreman says, "Good morning, Frank."
8. The man works in a large factory.
9. He works eight hours.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What time did the man walk into the shop?
We walked into the shop at 7.20 a. m.

What did you say to the foreman?
I said, "Good morning."

Where did you put your hat and coat?
I put them in my locker.

How many hours did you work to-day?
I worked ——— hours to-day.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What time do you go to work?

What time do you go home from work?

Where do you put your hat and coat?

What does the foreman say to you?

Where do you work?

LESSON 22.

1. After breakfast Mary carries the dishes to the sink.
2. Her mother puts hot water in the dish pan.
3. She puts soap in the water.
4. She washes the dishes.
5. She puts them on the sink.
6. She pours hot water on them.
7. Mary wipes the dishes with a dish towel.
8. Her mother says, "Be careful, Mary, the pitcher is heavy."
9. Mary's mother puts the dishes in the cupboard.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What did Mary do with the dishes?
She carried them to the sink.

What did her mother do with them?
She washed them.

What did she pour on them?
She poured hot water on them.

What did Mary do with them?
Mary wiped them with a dish towel.

Where did her mother put the dishes?
She put them in the cupboard.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Change the first six sentences to the question form.

LESSON 23.

1. Sam is two years old.
2. He walks and talks.
3. Mary is six years old.
4. She is in the first grade.
5. At eight o'clock her mother gets her ready for school.
6. She washes Mary's face and combs her hair.
7. Mary washes her own hands.
8. She puts on a clean dress.
9. She is ready for school.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Mary washes her own hands.

I wash my own hands.

Sam can not wash his own hands.

Mary can not comb her own hair.

Sam can not brush his own hair.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

How many children have you?

What time do they go to school?

In what grades are they?

Can they wash their own hands?

Can they get ready for school?

How old are your children?

LESSON 24.

1. Joseph is eight years old.
2. He is in the third grade.
3. He gets ready for school at eight o'clock.
4. He washes his own hands and face.
5. He brushes his hair.
6. He puts on a clean blouse.
7. His mother says, "Joseph, is your face clean?"
8. He says, "Yes, I washed it."
9. She ties his necktie for him.
10. He shines his shoes.
11. He is ready for school.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Joseph was eight years old last May.

This morning he got ready for school.

He washed his own hands and face.

He brushed his hair.

He put on a clean blouse.

He shined his shoes.

He was ready for school.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Who washed Mary's face?

Who washed Joseph's face?

Who washed Sam's face?

How old is Joseph?

Is Joseph ready for school?

In what grade is Joseph?

LESSON 25.

1. The children put on their hats and coats.
2. Mary and Joseph take their books.
3. They say, "Good-by, mother."
4. She says, "Good-by, children. Look out for the automobiles and street cars."
5. Sam waves his hand to the children.
6. He likes to play with the children.
7. Mary and Joseph have hard work to do.
8. They learn arithmetic, spelling, and reading.
9. They like to go to school.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The children *are putting* on their hats and coats.

They *are taking* their books.

They *are saying*, "Good-by."

Mary and Joseph *are doing* hard work.

They *are learning* reading and arithmetic.

They *are going* to school all day.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

What are the children putting on?

Where are they going?

What are they saying?

What are they learning?

What is Sam doing?

LESSON 26.

This is a two-family house. It is made of brick and shingles. There are six rooms upstairs and six rooms downstairs. Mr. Szabo lives upstairs and Mr. Savio lives downstairs. They don't own the house. They pay forty-five dollars a month rent. They have a living room, dining room, and kitchen. There are three bedrooms and a bathroom. There is a large front porch. Mr. Szabo and Mr. Savio plant flowers and grass in the front yard.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I am living in a two-family house.

I am living in a single house.

I am living in a four-family house.

I am living downstairs.

Mr. Szabo is living upstairs.

I am paying forty-five dollars a month rent.

Mr. Szabo is paying forty-five dollars a month rent.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What kind of house are you living in ?

Do you own the house or are you paying rent ?

How much are you paying a month ?

Where are you working now ?

Where are you going after school ?

Are you coming to school to-morrow ?

LESSON 27.

We have a large living room in our house. We have white curtains at the windows. There is a rug on the floor. We have a piano and a victrola. We like music. Mary is learning to play the piano. Joseph can play the violin a little.

We have a davenport and several chairs in the living room. We have a table and lamp also. In the evening we like to sit in the living room.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Mary can play the piano a little.

Joseph can play the violin.

I can not play the piano.

I can't play the piano.

Mary can't play very well.

The mother can sew.

She can make Mary's dresses.

She can make blouses for Joseph.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words:

house

make

have

like

play

can

LESSON 28.

Our dining room is smaller than the living room. The table is in the center of the room. There are six chairs in the dining room. My chair is larger than the other chairs. We have a buffet too. It stands against the wall. There is a shelf under the windows. We keep plants on this shelf. The sunshine through the windows makes the plants grow. We eat breakfast and supper in the dining room.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The living room is larger than the dining room.

Joseph is older than Mary.

Sam is younger than Mary.

Joseph is taller than Sam.

I like the downstairs better than the upstairs.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words :

smaller plants than

under chairs

LESSON 29.

The kitchen in our house is small. We have a stove, a table, and two chairs in the kitchen. The dishes are in the cupboard. We have a nice white sink. There is linoleum on the floor. There are sash curtains at the windows. In the summer we have screens at the windows and doors. Screens keep the flies out. The walls are painted yellow. Sometimes we eat breakfast in the kitchen.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What kind of stove do you have?

Where are the dishes?

Where is the linoleum?

When do we have screens at the windows?

Where else do we put screens?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words:

in	screens	eat
on	keep	at

LESSON 30.

There are three bedrooms in our house. They are not very large. Each bedroom has two windows. At night we open the windows. Fresh air is healthful. The children go to bed early. I go to bed at 10 o'clock.

There is a bed, a dresser, and two chairs in the bedroom. The rugs in the bedroom are small. There are white curtains at the windows.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I like fresh air at night.

The children need fresh air.

The children need to sleep ten hours.

I need to sleep eight hours.

In my room the dresser stands against the wall.

In Mary's room the dresser stands in the corner.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Use the following words in sentences:

very

early

o'clock

fresh

need

white

LESSON 31.

I heard the doorbell ring. It was the postman. He gave me a letter and I said, "Thank you." I opened the envelope and took out the letter. I unfolded the letter and read it. It was from my sister in Europe. She says, "My husband makes only a little money and it is hard for us to live here. I wish we could go to America."

My sister is not happy. Maybe I can help her come to America. Her husband is a good worker. He could make more money here.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The postman comes twice a day.

He does not come on Sunday.

He doesn't come on Sunday.

He brings post cards.

He brings packages.

He brings papers and magazines.

He doesn't bring large packages.

My sister's husband makes about a dollar a day.

My brother-in-law makes about a dollar a day.

He doesn't make much money.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What did the postman give you?

What did you do with the letter?

From whom was the letter?

What did she say?

Where does she wish to come?

LESSON 32.

I write a letter to my sister in Europe. I put on my hat. I put a quarter in my pocket. I go to the post office. I go to the stamp window.

“Please, how much does it cost to send a letter to Europe?”

“Five cents.”

“Please give me a five-cent stamp.”

I give the clerk a quarter. The clerk gives the stamp to me. He gives me twenty cents change. I put the change in my pocket. I put the stamp on the letter. I drop it under the sign LETTERS.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

It costs two cents to send a letter in the United States.

It costs two cents to send a letter to England.

It costs five cents to send a letter to Europe.

Please tell me how to go to the post office.

Take a ——— street car and get off at ——— street.

Where can I buy stamps?

You can buy stamps at the drug store.

You can buy stamps at the post office.

You can buy stamps at a postal station.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write your sister's address on an envelope. Be sure to put your address in the upper left-hand corner.

LESSON 33.

The woman looked in the cupboard. There was no sugar, potatoes, or butter. She took a pencil and paper. She wrote on the paper.

Sugar

Potatoes

Butter

Bread

Milk

She took the pocketbook from the drawer. She opened the pocketbook. She took out a half dollar, a quarter, and two dimes. She took out a one-dollar bill and a nickel. That made two dollars altogether. She still had one dollar in the pocketbook.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The woman has no potatoes.

She hasn't any potatoes.

She needs potatoes.

The woman counts her money.

Two nickels make a dime.

Four quarters make a dollar.

Ten cents make a dime.

Paper money is lighter than silver money.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using—

sugar

butter

cents

milk

bread

nickel

LESSON 34.

Every morning the woman goes to the store. She takes off her apron. She puts on her hat and coat. It is raining to-day. She puts on her rubbers and takes an umbrella. In cold weather she takes her gloves, too. She puts the list in the pocketbook with the money. She takes a basket. She locks the door. She asks Mrs. Szabo, "Do you need anything from the store?"

Mrs. Szabo says, "Yes, please bring me a half dozen oranges."

"All right. I shall be back soon."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

In winter the woman wears a woolen coat.

She wears a woolen dress.

She wears heavy gloves.

She wears kid gloves.

Kid gloves are heavier than silk gloves.

Woolen gloves are warmer than cotton gloves.

The children wear woolen gloves to school.

The children wear woolen mittens to school.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the words—

gloves

need

rubbers

woolen

wear

warmer

LESSON 35.

The woman sees many people in the store. She looks at the fruit and vegetables.

The clerk asks, "What do you want, lady?"

She takes out her list and then she asks, "How much do potatoes cost?"

He says, "Ten pounds for fifteen cents."

The woman says, "I want ten pounds of potatoes, a loaf of bread, and a quart of milk."

The clerk asks, "Anything else?"

She says, "Yes, a pound of butter and a half dozen oranges."

She gives the clerk a dollar and a half. He gives her the change. She counts her change.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How much does bread cost?

How much does butter cost?

How much does milk cost?

How much do oranges cost?

How much is my bill?

How much change do I get?

qt. means quart

doz. means dozen

lb. means pound

pt. means pint

bu. means bushel

$\frac{1}{2}$ means one-half

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Make a list of ten articles from the store, using abbreviations for quantity.

LESSON 36.



Courtesy of the Old Dutch Market, Inc.

I go to the meat market. I look at the meat.

I ask, "How much is pot roast?"

The clerk says, "Fifteen cents a pound."

I say, "Please give me four pounds."

I give the clerk one dollar. He gives me forty cents.

I say, "Please send the meat to my house."

He asks, "What is your name?"

I say, "My name is Mrs. _____."

He asks, "Where do you live?"

I say, "I live at _____ Street."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How much is soup meat?

——— cents a pound.

How much are pork chops?

——— cents a pound.

How much is hamburger steak?

——— cents a pound.

Where do you live?

I live at ——— ——— Street.

What is your address?

My address is ——— ——— Street.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write four questions using the following words :

how much

address

what

where

LESSON 37.

Every day the whistle blows at eleven-thirty. I go to my locker and take my lunch box. Then I sit down with my friends. I find some sandwiches in my box. I like ham sandwiches. I like cheese sandwiches better. I find a piece of cake also. Sometimes I have chocolate cake and sometimes I have cocoanut cake. Occasionally my wife puts cookies in my lunch box. Usually I have fruit, too. I like oranges and pears better than apples.

My friends and I talk about our families. We like to eat lunch together.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What time does the whistle usually blow ?-

What time do you ususally go to work ?

What time do you usually go home ?

What time do you usually come to school ?

What time do you usually eat supper ?

What time do you usually go to bed ?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write three sentences on what you ate for lunch.

LESSON 38.



Courtesy of Underwood & Underwood.

After lunch we take a ball and bat. I go to the field with some of the men. I give the ball to one of the men. Then my friend throws the ball to me. I hit the ball with the bat. One of the men catches the ball. On a nice day we like to play ball. Some days we like to sit down and talk.

The exercise in the fresh air is good for us. Our shop has a baseball team. They practice every noon. Sometimes I like to watch the game.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

To-morrow noon we shall take the ball and bat.

We shall go to the field.

I shall throw the ball to my friend.

He will throw it to me.

I shall hit the ball with the bat.

We shall go to work again at 12.30.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write three sentences telling about the exercise you take at noon.

LESSON 39.



Courtesy of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Inc.

Mr. Gluck works next to me. This afternoon he cut his finger. He went to the nurse's office. She put hot water in a basin. He soaked his hand in the water. The nurse put iodine on the finger. She wrapped the finger with gauze.

She said, "Don't take off the bandage. Come again to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

The finger was very sore. The nurse dressed the finger every day. Then one day she said, "Your finger is healed." There was a scar on the finger, but it was not sore.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I burned my arm.

I put vaseline on my arm.

I put baking soda on my arm.

He cut his finger.

He kept his finger clean.

He kept the bandage on his finger.

The nurse put iodine on his finger.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write four sentences about an accident you saw.

LESSON 40.

My friend, Mr. Molnar, lost his job. He was a machinist. Every day he looked in the newspaper. One day he saw this advertisement :

<p>WANTED</p> <p>EXPERIENCED MACHINISTS</p> <p>Apply in person</p> <p>920 East 12th St.</p>

He went to the factory at 7.30.

The employer asked, "How much experience have you?"

The man said, "I learned my trade in Europe, and I have been a machinist for ten years. How much do you pay an hour?"

The employer said, "Fifty-five cents an hour for experienced men. You can start to work now, if you like."

Mr. Molnar said, "Thank you, I'll try it."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Mr. Molnar is an experienced worker.

He is not a laborer.

He isn't a laborer.

Will you try the new job?

Yes, I will try the new job.

Yes, I'll try the new job.

How much will you pay an hour?

I will pay fifty-five cents.

I'll pay fifty-five cents.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write three sentences on what you saw in the newspaper.

LESSON 41.

Going home from work, I lost my pocketbook. I went to the car barns and I asked, "Did you find a black leather pocketbook on the car? It didn't have much money in it. It had some important papers."

The man said, "No. You ought to advertise in the paper."

I sent this advertisement to the paper :

LOST.—A black leather pocketbook containing money and important papers. Return to 9512 Madison Ave. Reward.

The next evening a man came to my house with the pocketbook. I gave him three dollars reward. I was glad to get the pocketbook again.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Coming to school, I pass a drug store.

Going to the store, I pass the school building.

Going to work, I pass the church.

Going home, I lost my pocketbook.

Did you ask at the car barns?

No, I didn't ask at the car barns.

Did you have much money in the pocketbook?

No, I didn't have much money.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What did you lose? How much money did you have?
What did you put in the newspaper? How much reward
did you give? How much did the advertisement cost?

LESSON 42.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the woman takes some potatoes. She washes them. She pares them with a small knife. She cuts them and puts them in a pan of cold water.

She scrapes some carrots. She puts them in cold water, too. She scratches a match and lights the gas. She puts the vegetables on the stove.

Mary sets the table for her mother.

The mother puts the frying pan on the stove. She puts the meat in the pan. At 6 o'clock supper is ready.

Vegetables.

carrots

tomatoes

turnips

beets

squash

cabbage

corn

peas

beans

potatoes

Meat for frying.

pork chops

beefsteak

veal chops

Hamburger steak

lamb chops

ham

bacon

liver

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write three sentences on what you had for supper to-night.

LESSON 43.

The father, mother, and children sit down at the table. The father takes a plate and puts a piece of meat on the plate. He puts some potatoes and vegetables on it. He passes it to his wife. He gives a small plate of food to each of the children.

The mother says, "Joseph, please pass me the bread." Joseph passes the bread to his mother.

She pours some coffee into a cup. The father and mother drink coffee. The children drink milk.

The family laugh and talk at the supper table. They eat their supper slowly.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What kind of vegetables do you like best?

I like tomatoes best.

I like turnips better than carrots.

I like cabbage better than beets.

What kind of meat do you like best?

What kind of fruit do you like best?

Vegetables are more healthful than meat.

Fruit is more healthful than pie and cake.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write two sentences about what happened on the street car.

Write two sentences about night school.

LESSON 44.

Going to school last night, I saw a friend on the street.

I said, "Hello, Joe. How are you?"

He said, "I'm pretty well, Frank. How are you?"

"I'm well, thank you. I'm going to night school.

Where are you going?"

"I'm going to the picture show. Why don't you come to see me some time?"

"I'd like to come. When are you at home?"

"I'm usually at home Friday and Saturday evenings."

"All right, thank you. I'm glad I saw you. Good by."

"Good-by, Frank."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I am pretty well. I am not very well.

I'm pretty well. I'm not very well.

I am going to school. I am glad I saw you.

I'm going to school. I'm glad I saw you.

I should like to come. I should like to go to school.

I'd like to come. I'd like to go to school.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Whom did you see last night? When are you usually at home? Where did you go last night? Where are you going to-morrow?

LESSON 45.



Courtesy of the Gill Publications, Inc.

On the way to school, I took my shoes to the shoemaker. The soles were worn out.

I asked, "How much do you charge to put on soles and heels?"

The shoemaker said, "One dollar and twenty-five cents for machine sewing and seventy-five cents for pegging."

I said, "I think sewing is better than pegging. When will they be done?"

The shoemaker said, "Come in to-morrow." He gave me a check with a number on it.

No. 1067
Bring this
check with
you.

I saw a sign in his store :

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GOODS LEFT OVER 30 DAYS.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

My shoes are worn at the heels.

There is a hole in the sole.

I like rubber heels.

I like a thick sole.

I like a thin sole.

WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Write sentences using the following words :

worn

number

saw

heels

gave

better

LESSON 46.

We have large classes in our night school. There are several women in each class. There are three grades in our school. I am in the Beginners' grade. We have the Intermediate and the Advanced grades also. I want to be in the Intermediate grade soon. I want to learn about the history and government of the United States.

Once a week all the classes come together for singing. We like to sing "America," "My Bonnie lies over the Ocean," "Goodnight, Ladies," "America, the Beautiful," "Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!"

Sometimes we have a party for all the classes. We usually have a program of music first. Then we have games. We bring our friends to the party. Usually we have refreshments.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Did you have a good time at the party?

Yes, I had a good time.

I enjoyed the music.

I enjoyed the singing.

Mr. Steiner does not like a party.

He likes reading and writing better.

He likes to speak English.

He can learn much English at a party also.

How long did the party last?

The party lasted two hours.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write four sentences about the school.

LESSON 47.



Courtesy of Chief Taber, Boston Fire Department.

After I came home from school, I heard the doorbell ring. It was my neighbor, Mr. Miller. He was out of breath. He said, "My house is on fire!"

I snatched my hat and coat and ran to the fire alarm box. I opened the box. I pulled the hook down once and let it go. I waited for the fire department. The fire department came in a few minutes, I told the firemen where Mr. Miller lived. They worked hard to put the fire out.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The fire-alarm box is on the corner of the street.

The fire-alarm box is painted red.

I broke the glass with a stone.

I turned the key.

I can telephone to report a fire.

I can say, "Fire department."

I do not look for the number.

I don't look for the number.

I say slowly, "There is a fire at ———— Street.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Where is the nearest fire-alarm box? How do you report a fire? Where do you wait? What do you tell the firemen? What do they do to the fire?

LESSON 48.

Mr. Miller has no fire insurance. It will cost him five hundred dollars to repair his house. He will need to buy some new furniture, too. He will lose seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Szabo has insurance on his furniture. The man who owns the house has insurance on the house. He pays about forty-eight dollars a year for insurance. Mr. Szabo pays five dollars every three years on his furniture. Insurance is not expensive. It will save money if the house gets on fire.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The fire will cost seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Miller will buy new furniture.

He will repair his house.

Insurance will save money.

Insurance will not be expensive.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Do you have fire insurance on your furniture?

How do you pay for the insurance?

For how much do you insure your furniture?

How much insurance did Mr. Miller have?

How much money will he lose?

LESSON 49.

When I do not go to night school, I like to spend the evening at home. I like to read my own newspaper. Sometimes company comes to see us.

One evening Mr. and Mrs. Brown came to see us. We shook hands with them. We talked about their children, the school, and many other things. We played the victrola for them. We all liked the music.

In a little while Mrs. Brown said, "We must go. We left the children with a neighbor."

I said, "I'm so glad you came to see us. Come again soon."

Mrs. Brown said, "Thank you. You must come to see us. We had a very good time."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What nights do you go to school?

What nights do you not go to school?

I like to stay at home.

I like to spend the evening at home.

Company comes to see us.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown come to see us.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown came to see us.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Ask Mr. Brown three questions about his children.
Write two sentences about your own family.

LESSON 50.

One Friday evening I went to see Joe Stika. He was glad to see me.

I said, "Joe, you have a nice house. Do you own it?"

He said, "I do not own it yet. I am paying for it."

I said, "You will always live in America. You can take out your citizenship papers."

He said, "I don't know where to get them."

I told him, "I shall go with you. It is easy to get the first paper. After that is two years old and you have been in America five years you can ask for your second paper. You must read and write English and you must know about the Government of the United States. You can learn English in night school."

After we had talked some more I said, "I must go home. It is late."

Mrs. Stika said, "Don't hurry. We are glad you came to see us."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

He ought to go to school.

He ought to learn English.

He must read English.

He must answer questions.

He must go home.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Do you own your house? Will you always live in America? Have you your first paper? How long have you lived in America? Is it hard to get the first paper? How long have you had your first paper? When can you ask for the second paper?

LESSON 51.



Courtesy of the Art Metal Construction Co.

Pay day comes every two weeks. I am saving my money to buy a house. I am going to the bank after pay day. The bank is open every day from —— a. m. to —— p. m., except Saturday.

I write my name on the deposit slip. I write the number of my book and the date also. I put the amount “\$10” after the word “Money.” I take my book, the slip, and the money to the receiving teller. The teller counts the money. He writes the amount in my book. He hands the book to me. I always look at the book before I put it in my pocket.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I am saving a little money.

I am putting a little money in the bank.

I am paying for a house.

The bank is open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

On Saturday the bank is open until noon.

Some banks are open Saturday evening.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

On what days do you have pay day? When is the bank open? At what bank do you deposit money? What do you write on the slip? What is the date to-day? What does the teller write in your book? What do you do before you put the book in your pocket?

LESSON 52.

Sometimes on Saturday afternoon I go down town. I need a new suit. I go to a big department store. I ask the floorwalker, "Where is the suit department, please?"

He answers, "Third floor."

I ride in the elevator to the third floor. In the suit department the clerk shows me several suits. I like a dark-blue suit.

I ask, "How much is this blue suit?"

The clerk says, "It is thirty dollars. I think a larger size will fit you better. Do you like the material?"

I say, "Yes, I like a serge suit. This suit fits me well. I'll take it. Please deliver it."

The clerk takes my name and address. I pay him and he says, "Thank you. Come in again."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

The man needs a new suit.

The man does not need a new suit.

He likes a serge suit.

He likes a cheviot suit.

He likes a plain blue suit.

He does not like checked material.

He does not like striped material.

He wants a dark suit.

He does not want a light suit.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Where do you buy your suits? What size do you wear?
What color suit do you like best? What kind of material
do you like? How much do you want to pay for a suit?
Where do you want your suit delivered?

LESSON 53.

From the suit department I went to the hat department.
I said, "I'd like a new hat."

The clerk asked, "What size do you wear?"

I answered, "Size 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. I just bought a blue suit.
What color would look well with blue?"

The clerk said, "We are selling many gray hats this year. I'll show you what we have. This felt hat looks well on you."

I asked, "How much is it?"

He said, "This hat is three dollars. How do you like it?"

I said, "I like it. I'll take it. I shall not have it delivered. I shall take it with me."

The clerk said, "Thank you, call again."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

My hat is gray felt.

In summer I wear a straw hat.

In winter I wear a felt hat.

I like a soft hat.

I do not like a stiff hat.

Mr. Miller had a brown suit.

He bought a brown hat.

A gray hat looks well with a blue suit.

A brown hat looks well with a brown suit.

A black hat looks well with any suit.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words:

suit	new	shall	look
size	well	blue	felt

LESSON 54.

I need a pair of shoes. I am going to the shoe store.

I say to the clerk, "I want a pair of shoes."

He asks, "Do you want black or tan shoes?"

"I want tan shoes with a good heavy sole."

I try on a pair and the clerk says, "How do they feel?"

I say, "They feel a little tight."

He brings a wider pair.

I say, "These feel just right. How much are they?"

The clerk says, "Only six dollars. They are made of good leather, too."

I say, "I'll take them. I'd like to wear them."

I give the clerk six dollars.

He says, "Thank you, come again."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I need shoes for work.

I do not need dress shoes.

Calfskin shoes are strong.

Patent leather shoes do not wear well.

Kid shoes are not strong.

In winter I wear high shoes.

In summer I wear low shoes.

I want a pair of black shoes.

I don't want a pair of tan shoes.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words :

need

heavy

feel

pair

low

think

LESSON 55.

I can buy many things in the ten-cent store. Some things cost only five cents. I can buy cooking utensils, dishes, shelf paper, and glasses. It sells little records for the victrola, and sheet music. It has toys and children's books, too. I can buy post cards there.

The five-and-ten-cent store is always crowded on Saturday. I pick out what I want. I can see the price of every article. I say to the clerk, "I want a half dozen glasses."

I pick them out and give her the money. Then she wraps them up. I must carry my packages home from the five-and-ten-cent store.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I am going to the five-and-ten-cent store.

I am going to buy a record.

I am going to buy one-half dozen glasses.

I can pick out six good glasses.

I can buy salted peanuts for ten cents.

I can buy a tablet for five cents.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What can you buy for ten cents? What can you buy for five cents? What can you buy in the five-and-ten-cent store? Where is the five-and-ten-cent store? When is it crowded?

LESSON 56.

On Saturday afternoon I always go to the market. I buy fruit, vegetables, and meat for Sunday. At the meat stand I ask, "How much is leg of lamb to-day?"

The butcher says, "Forty cents a pound."

I say, "That is too high. How much is pot roast?"

He says, "Pot roast is twenty cents. We have nice pork loin for twenty-five cents a pound."

I say, "I'll take a pot roast, about five pounds."

The butcher has some nice chickens also, but they are too expensive now.

At the fruit stand I buy some grapefruit and some apples. I like to eat apples in the evening. I buy some celery, lettuce, and a squash.

Meats for roasting.

Beef—

rib roast
pot roast
rump

Veal—

breast
rump
leg

Lamb—

leg

Pork—

loin
fresh ham
cured ham

Poultry—

chicken
duck
goose
turkey

Meats for stewing.

Beef—

neck

shoulder

rib (for soup)

corned beef

Pork—

shoulder

spareribs

Veal and lamb—

neck

shoulder

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Where do you buy your meat? Where is the market? What else do you buy at the market? What kind of meat do you like best? How much is roast pork to-day? What kind of vegetables do you like best? Where does the butcher weigh your meat? How heavy a pot roast do you want? How much does the pot roast weigh? How much will it cost?

LESSON 57.

Once a week I like to figure my expenses for the week. I spent thirty dollars for my suit. My hat was three dollars. My shoes cost six dollars. I paid a gas bill of two dollars and thirty cents. I spent sixty cents for car-fare and fifty cents for incidentals.

I paid one dollar and a quarter for repairing my shoes. Groceries and meat cost fifteen dollars.

I am going to put the items in a column.

Suit	-----	\$30. 00
Hat	-----	3. 00
Shoes	-----	6. 00
Gas	-----	2. 30
Car fare	-----	. 60
Incidentals	-----	. 50
Shoes repaired	--	1. 25
Groceries	-----	15. 00
		<hr/>
Total	----	58. 65

This week was an expensive week. Next week I must pay the rent and buy some coal. I can't put money in the bank this pay day.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Next week I shall pay the rent.

Next Saturday he will pay his room rent.

I shall buy two tons of coal.

I shall not put money in the bank.

How much will the milk bill be?

The milk bill will be three dollars and twenty-seven cents.

How much will the electric-light bill be?

I think it will be about one dollar and fifty-five cents.

How much will you pay for coal?

I shall pay nine dollars a ton.

Coal is very expensive now.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Use the following words in sentences :

will cost

paid

expensive

can't

bill

coal

LESSON 58.



Courtesy of Underwood & Underwood.

On Sunday I always go to church. I wear my new suit and my new hat. I usually meet some friends going to church. They are wearing their best suits.

Church is not far from my house. If it is nice weather I usually walk. When it rains I take the street car.

I like to hear the beautiful music, and I like to listen to the sermon. I always hear something which will help me through the week.

After church I shake hands with my friends and I talk with them. I enjoy going to church.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

On what street is your church?

It is on ——— Street.

To what church do you go?

I go to the church which is on ——— Street.

On what street is the school?

It is on ——— Street.

To what school do you go?

I go to the school which is on ——— Street.

What whistle do you hear?

I hear the whistle, which blows at noon.

What did you hear in church?

I heard something which will help me.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write three sentences about Sunday morning.

LESSON 59.

One Sunday afternoon I said, "Let us go to the park."

My wife packed the lunch in a basket. At 2 o'clock we were ready. Joseph took the basket.

I asked the policeman, "What car goes to the park, please?"

He said, "Take a car marked 'Euclid Beach Park.'"

We rode to the park. I helped my wife and children off the car. The children ran and played on the grass. At 5 o'clock we ate our lunch. Sam went to sleep on the way home. He was tired. The fresh air made him sleepy.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

What car goes to the park?

Take a car marked _____.

What car goes to the railroad station?

Take a car marked _____.

What car do I take to the courthouse?

Take a car marked _____.

What car do I take to the market?

Take a car marked _____.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write four sentences about Sunday afternoon.

LESSON 60.

I owe a letter to my sister in Buffalo. I think I shall answer her letter this evening.

April 16, 1923.

DEAR ELIZABETH:

Your letter came a few days ago and we were so glad to hear from you. We are glad that John is working again.

I have been working every day. We are very busy at our shop. I go to night school three nights a week, and you can see how much better I write.

We are all pretty well, except Mary. She has a bad cold. If she does not get better soon, I am going to call the doctor.

We went to see Mr. Stika Friday night. Do you remember him? He used to live next door. He has two children now.

When are you coming to see us again? The children always say, "Tell Aunt Elizabeth to visit us."

Give my regards to John and the children.

With love,

FRANK.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Copy letter for practice in getting correct form. Write a similar letter to a relative or close friend making necessary changes in subject matter. Address an envelope, being sure to put return address on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope.

LESSON 61.

When I pay my rent I always take a receipt. Mr. Feldman has a receipt book, and he writes:

Feb. 3, 1923.

RECEIVED OF Frank Dudar

Forty-five-----00/100 DOLLARS

FOR Rent from Feb. 3. to March 3.

Joseph Feldman.

I keep these receipts in a file. When I pay the milk bill or the gas bill, I always take a receipt. If I do not have a receipt, I may have to pay the bill again.

On a receipt it always says, "PAID" or "RECEIVED OF." The date is there also, and the name of the person who takes the money.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Mr. Feldman owns our house.

A man owns our house.

Mr. Feldman is the man who owns our house.

Mr. Feldman is the man who takes the rent.

Mr. Feldman signs his name.

The man who takes the money always signs his name.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a short letter to a friend, answering a question which he has asked about getting a job in your factory. Use one of the following endings: Yours truly, Yours sincerely, Yours very truly.

LESSON 62.

Mary's cold was worse to-day. Her throat was sore and her head was very hot.

I said, "I think we should telephone the doctor. Mary may have something more serious than a cold."

I went to the drug store. I found the doctor's number in the telephone book. I took down the receiver.

The operator said, "Number, please."

I said, "Main 267 J."

The operator said, "Drop a nickel, please."

I heard the doctor say, "Hello."

I said, "This is Mr. Dudar speaking. My little girl is very sick. Please come to 9512 Madison Avenue."

The doctor said, "All right, I shall come in half an hour. Good-by."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

We should telephone the doctor in case of sickness.

We should telephone the fire department in case of fire.

When it rains, we should wear rubbers.

In winter, we should wear warm clothing.

In crossing the street, we should be careful.

I should like to talk with Dr. Smith.

I should like Dr. Smith to call at 9512 Madison Avenue.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Dear Miss -----

Please excuse Mary from school. She is sick.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Frank Dudar.

LESSON 63.



Courtesy of the Druggists' Circular.

The doctor rang the bell. I opened the door and said, "Come in."

He put a thermometer in Mary's mouth and he felt her pulse. He looked in her throat. He examined her chest.

He said, "I think Mary has scarlet fever. Keep the other children away from her. You must be very careful."

He wrote a prescription for medicine.

Then he said, "Take this to the drug store. Give Mary one teaspoonful every hour. Keep her quiet and don't give her any solid food. I shall come again tomorrow."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

You must keep the children away from Mary.

You must keep Mary quiet.

Mary must stay in bed.

Mary must take her medicine every hour.

You must not give Mary solid food.

You must not let Mary get cold.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What does the doctor do? What is the matter with Mary? Why must you keep the children away? What should you do with the prescription? When does Mary take her medicine? When will the doctor come again?

LESSON 64.

The next day the health officer came and put this sign on the house :

SCARLET FEVER

Within

He said to Mrs. Dudar, "You must not let anyone go in or out of your house, until I take off this sign. The children must stay home from school."

Mrs. Dudar asked, "Can't my husband go to work?"

He said, "Yes, he can go to work, but he must not go in your little girl's room. Scarlet fever is contagious and you must help to keep other people from catching it."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

You must not send the children to school.

Joseph must not go in Mary's room.

Joseph and Sam must not play with other children.

I must help the city by obeying the law.

I must not visit my friends.

Contagious diseases.

scarlet fever

whooping cough

measles

diphtheria

mumps

smallpox

chicken pox

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write an excuse for absence from school for—

Yourself.

Your little boy.

Your little girl.

LESSON 65.

Mr. Gluck and I were talking together at noon to-day. I asked him, "What do you do on Saturday afternoon?"

He said, "I usually go to a show."

I said, "It is much better to be outdoors, when you work in the factory all day."

He said, "I like hunting and fishing better than anything else."

I said, "Don't you know that you can't hunt in every State if you are not a citizen? In some States you can't fish."

He said, "Yes, I know that. I went to the city hall for a license. The clerk would not give it to me."

I said, "I shall soon get my second paper. Then I shall be a citizen."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

May I have a hunting license?

Are you a citizen of the United States?

No, but I have my first paper.

I'm sorry, but you must have the second paper to get a license.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What are the hunting laws in your State?

Write a letter to the license bureau asking for information about hunting and fishing licenses.

LESSON 66.

Children should play outdoors, too. The fresh air is good for them. Joseph and Mary have skates and in the wintertime they go skating on the ice. Joseph has a sled and he likes to slide down the front sidewalk. Sometimes Joseph gives Sam a ride on the sled.

In the springtime the boys like to spin tops and play marbles. Mary plays jump the rope with the other girls. They like to play jacks, too.

In summer there are many things for children to do. Joseph plays baseball with the boys on our street. He never gets tired of playing ball. Sometimes I take him with me to see a big game. He likes to go swimming, too. Sam has some toys, and he plays with the other little children.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Do your children play outdoors?

Yes. In the winter they wear heavier clothes and they play every day after school.

What kind of games do they like to play?

Oh, they have sleds and skates for the winter. In the spring they play marbles and jump the rope.

Do your children go to the playground?

Yes, I am afraid to have them play in the street.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Ask four questions using the following words :

What kind of ----- ?

Where ----- ?

Do you ----- ?

What ----- ?

LESSON 67.



Courtesy of the Crunden Branch, St. Louis Public Library.

I like to read books. I can get books and newspapers in my language at the library.

“May I have a card to draw books?”

“Write your name and address on this card.”

The librarian gave me a card with a number on it. I went to the foreign-book shelves.

“Will you show me where to find the Hungarian books?” The librarian helped me to find a book.

She said, “Would you like an easy English book, too?”

I said, “Yes, please; I am going to night school to learn English. Do you have a short story about Abraham Lincoln?”

I took the books to the charging desk. The girl put my number in the books. She stamped the date in the books.

She said, “Bring them back two weeks from to-day.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Have you any —— books?

Please show me where the —— books are.

How long may I keep this book?

Do you have any foreign newspapers?

How late is the library open?

Where are the easy English books?

Can these books be renewed?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter to the librarian asking that books charged to number —— be renewed.

LESSON 68.

Last Sunday I was taking a walk. I saw a large two-family house for sale. I saw the sign:

FOR SALE

Inquire within

The lady downstairs owned the house. She took me through the house.

The paper was new and clean. There were six rooms upstairs and six rooms downstairs. All the rooms were light and airy. The house had electric lights, combination furnace, and hardwood floors.

I asked, "How long has this house been built?"

She said, "Four years. We have kept it in good condition."

I asked, "How much do you want for the house?"

She said, "Nine thousand dollars."

I asked, "Do you want all cash?"

She said, "No, I want four thousand dollars cash and I'll take a mortgage for five thousand dollars."

I said, "Well, I'll think it over. I'll bring my wife to see the house to-morrow."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Who owns this house?

I am the owner.

How many rooms are there in each suite?

There are six rooms upstairs and six rooms downstairs.

How much taxes do you pay?

The taxes are a little high, because we are paying for new paving.

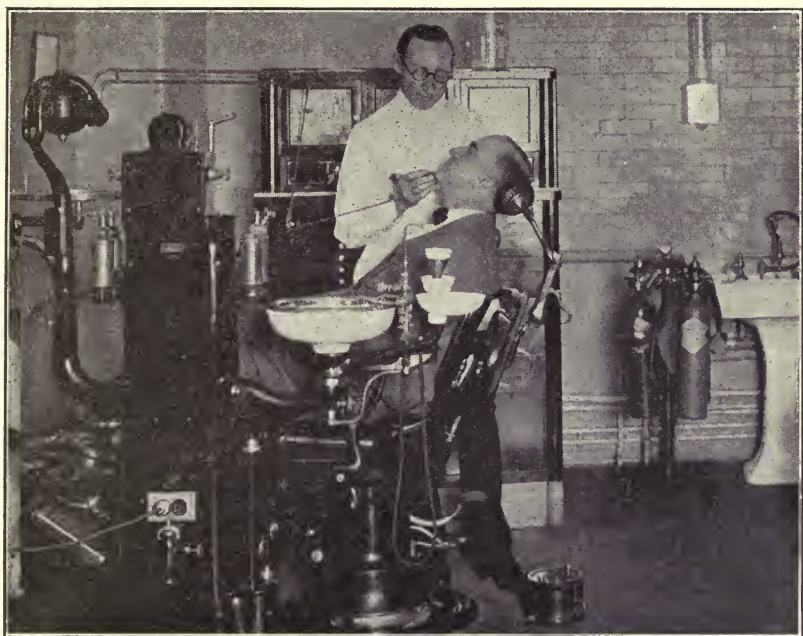
Do you have a furnace for gas and coal?

Yes, we have a combination furnace.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter answering an advertisement in the newspaper, asking when you may see a house which has been listed.

LESSON 69.



Courtesy of I. Pridgeon, Staff Photographer, The Evening Star Co.

I came home from work to-day. I had a toothache. I went to the dentist.

The dentist said, "I am busy just now. You will have to wait a few minutes."

Then he came to the door and said, "I'll take you next." He looked at my teeth and said, "I see a cavity in one tooth. I shall fill it. Do you clean your teeth every day?"

"I always clean my teeth in the morning. Will that help to keep my teeth?"

"Yes. You ought to eat vegetables, too. They make the teeth hard."

"How much do I owe you?"

"Two dollars."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I have the toothache.

The dentist says I have a large cavity.

I shall have it filled with porcelain.

Gold is too expensive.

I do not want to have my tooth pulled.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write five questions using the following words:

How much ?

Do you ?

When ?

How often ?

What ?

LESSON 70.



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

“I want to go to the depot. Can you tell me what car to take?”

“Yes. Take any car to —— street. Ask the conductor for a transfer to a —— car.”

“Will the car stop in front of the depot?”

“Yes, the —— car stops in front of the depot.”

“Thank you.”

In the depot.

“When can I get a train to Buffalo?”

“Go to the INFORMATION window.”

“When can I get a train to Buffalo?”

“You can get a train at 8.30 and 9.30 in the morning, at 12.48, 5.25, and 7.20 p. m.”

“Thank you.”

“May I have a time-table?”

“Surely.”

“Thank you.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Can you tell me how to get to the courthouse?

Can you tell me where the post office is?

Can you tell me where the depot is?

May I see your paper?

May I see your time-table?

May I borrow your pencil?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter to a friend or relative answering an invitation to visit in another city.

LESSON 71.

I am going to visit my sister in Buffalo. I can buy my ticket in the depot. I see the sign COACH AND PULLMAN TICKETS.

“I want a ticket to Buffalo. How much is it?”

“Five dollars and forty-three cents. Do you want a seat in the parlor car?”

“How much does a seat cost?”

“One dollar and five cents extra.”

“No. I’ll ride in the day coach.”

“How long do I have to wait?”

“The train is due at 12.48, but it is twenty-five minutes late.”

“When does it arrive in Buffalo?”

“It arrives at 5.15.”

“Thank you.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How long does it take to go to —— ?

How long does it take to go down town ?

How long does it take to go to the depot ?

How long do I have to wait ?

How late is the train ?

When is the train due ?

How much is a ticket to —— ?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words:

visit

ticket

cost

how much

how long

when

arrive

wait

train

LESSON 72.

I have 45 minutes to wait for my train. I think I shall send a telegram to my sister. There is a telegraph office in the depot.

“How much will it cost to send a telegram to Buffalo?”

“Thirty-five cents for ten words.”

“May I have a telegram blank?”

I write on the blank:

April 10, 1923.

Mrs. John Takacs,
420 Hoyt Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Will arrive Buffalo five fifteen today. Meet me at depot.

Frank Dudar.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

When will this telegram arrive in ———?

It will arrive in about an hour.

Will you deliver it to my sister?

Yes, we shall send a boy to her house.

How much does it cost to deliver it?

It will cost ten cents.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a telegram on blank form about—

Arrival in a city.

Death.

Serious illness.

Request for someone to come to a city.

LESSON 73.

Finally the train came. The day coach was crowded. I asked one man, "Is this seat taken?"

He said, "No," and moved his coat so I could sit down.

I said, "I wonder what makes the train so late."

He said, "I don't know. We stopped outside of Chicago for twenty-five minutes. I suppose some part of the engine broke."

"Are you going far?"

"No. I am going to get off at Ashtabula. Where are you going?"

"I'm going to visit my sister in Buffalo. I have seen her only once since we came from Europe."

"What country did you come from?"

"I came from Hungary. Have you always lived in America?"

"Yes. My father and mother came from Germany, but I was born in America."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How far are you going?

I am going to ———.

How long are you going to stay?

I shall stay about a week.

Do you travel much?

Yes, I am riding on the train every day.

No, I seldom travel.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a short letter telling of safe arrival and what you saw on the way.

LESSON 74.



Courtesy of the Box Tree Inn.

My sister took me to see Niagara Falls. We stayed all day. We ate our lunch in a serve-self restaurant.

I picked up a tray and put a napkin, knife, fork, and spoon on the tray. The bill of fare was on the wall :

Tomato soup.....	10
Roast beef.....	20
Roast veal.....	20
Irish stew.....	15
Potatoes.....	8
Peas.....	10
Beets.....	10
Pie.....	10
Cake.....	10
Coffee.....	5
Tea.....	5

“I want roast beef and fried potatoes.”

The waiter cut the meat and put it on a plate. He asked, “Gravy?”

“Yes, please. Some beets, too.”

I took a piece of apple pie from the shelf. Then I asked the cashier, “How much altogether?”

She looked at the tray and said, “Forty-eight cents.”

My sister got what she liked and we went to a table and ate our lunch.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Do you have only tomato soup?

Don't you have rare roast beef?

I want mashed potatoes.

I want creamed potatoes.

I want boiled potatoes.

What kind of pie have you?

We have apple, cherry, peach, pumpkin.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using—

what kind

want

lunch

how much

went

potatoes

LESSON 75.

Last night we went to a picture show. I went up to the booth and asked, "How much are seats in the balcony?"

The girl in the booth said, "Thirty cents. How many?"

"Three, please. When does the big picture start?"

"In fifteen minutes."

I gave her a five-dollar bill. She ^{gave} give me three dollars and ten cents change. I counted the change.

"Didn't you make a mistake in my change? I gave you five dollars."

She looked at the change and said, "Oh, yes. You should have another dollar. Please excuse me."

I dropped the tickets in the box.

The usher said, "Upstairs, to the left."

I asked my sister, "Do you like to sit near the back or near the middle?"

She said, "Any place you like."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How much are the orchestra seats?

How much are the balcony seats?

How much are the mezzanine seats?

Didn't you make a mistake in my change?

Yes, I overcharged you.

No, you have the correct change.

Didn't you make a mistake in the first sentence?

Yes, the second word is wrong.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a short friendly letter telling about one of the following :

A show you have seen.

A concert you have heard.

A party you attended.

LESSON 76.

My brother-in-law was planning his garden. He has a large back yard and a nice front yard. Every spring he plants grass seed, and he has a beautiful lawn.

One evening we took the seed catalogue and studied it.

“What kinds of flowers are you going to plant in the front yard this year?”

“I have a few rose bushes at the side. I think I shall plant cosmos and zinnias across the front of the house.”

“Are you going to have any flowers in the back yard?”

“Yes. I shall plant some asters and nasturtiums. I always have a large vegetable garden. I am going to plant radishes, lettuce, spinach, beets, and onions first. Later I’m going to plant turnips, cabbage, tomatoes, and peppers. I always buy the cabbage, tomato, and pepper plants at the market.”

“Where do you buy your seeds?”

“Last year I sent away for them. The seeds were very good and I shall order my seeds from the same company.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Where can I buy seeds?

You can buy them at the grocery store.

You can send away for them.

You can buy them at a seed store.

Where is the best place to buy tomato plants?
They are cheaper at the market.
You can buy them at the seed store.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter asking for a seed catalogue.

LESSON 77.

“Where did you get this catalogue?”

“I saw the advertisement in the paper and sent for it.”

“Do you know how to order by mail?”

“Yes. I received an order blank and an addressed envelope with the catalogue. I shall look through the catalogue for the names and the catalogue number of the seeds I want. Then I shall write the catalogue number, names, quantities, and prices of the seeds I want.”

“How do you pay for the seeds? Do you put the money in the envelope?”

“Oh, no. I go to the post office and get a money order. That is the safest way to send money.”

“Do you have to pay for a money order?”

“Yes, a few cents, but it is worth it.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

May I have a money-order application?

To whom are you sending the money?

To Clarke, Olmstead & Co., New York City. How much will it cost?

The rates are on the application blank. Put this order in your envelope and keep this receipt.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Fill out an order blank and a money order application.

LESSON 78.

“Did you receive your order all right last year?”

“No, they made a little mistake.”

“What did you do about it?”

“I wrote a letter of complaint.”

“Did they make it right?”

“Oh, yes. They answered my letter immediately and sent me the correct order.”

“What did you write to them?”

“This is what I wrote.”

420 Hoyt Ave.,

Buffalo, N. Y.,

March 12, 1922.

Clarke, Olmstead & Co.,

New York City.

Gentlemen :

On March 5 I sent you an order for several kinds of seeds. When I received the order, I found there were no radishes. I am sure you will correct this mistake. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Yours truly,

John Takacs.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Why do you put your address at the top of the letter?

It is easier for the person who answers the letter.

Is there anything you can write instead of "Gentlemen?"

Yes, you can say, "Dear Sir."

Do you inclose a stamp in your letter?

Not when you write to a big company. Sometimes the advertisement says, "inclose postage."

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter of complaint to—

A company.

The city garbage department.

The city ash department.

The health department.

LESSON 79.

One evening John and I were talking about work. John works in a factory and he has saved a little money. He wants to start in business for himself.

“What kind of store do you want to open?”

“I learned the drug business in Europe. I think I shall open a drug store and sell ice cream and soft drinks.”

“Did you ever ask whether you are allowed to run a drug store?”

“No, I never have. Do I have to have a license?”

“Well, I don’t know about New York State. In some cities you must be a citizen before you can get a license.”

“Where can I find out?”

“Go to the license bureau in the city hall. The clerk will tell you what you can do.”

“I think those are strange laws.”

“In Cleveland, where I live, you can not run a drug store, pool room, or soft-drink parlor, if you sell near-beer. You can not hold any public office and you can not peddle any kind of goods.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Am I allowed to run a drug store?

Are you a citizen?

I have only my first paper.

Then you can not have a license.

What kind of store am I allowed to run?

You can run a bakery, a meat store, a grocery store, or a fruit store.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write questions using the following words:

what kind of

must

allowed

am I

where

can not

LESSON 80.

“How long have you had your first paper?”

“About five years.”

“You can apply for your second paper (or certificate of naturalization). In two years more your first paper will not be good, and you will have to start all over again.”

“I do not know enough about the Government to pass the examination.”

“Well, go to a citizenship class. The teacher helps you prepare for the examination.”

“Where can I find a citizenship class?”

“You can find one in almost any night school. When you get citizenship papers you can go into any kind of business.”

“Why do the States make those laws?”

“I don’t know. In some States you can not even own land. At any time the State legislature or the city council can make new laws to take away the right to own stores, hold offices, or own land.”

“Can they do that to citizens?”

“Oh, no. When you have your certificate of naturalization you are a citizen. These laws are for people who are not citizens.”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Why don’t you apply for your certificate of naturalization?

Why don’t you go to a citizenship class?

Why can’t I go into business?

Why is the law different in each State?

Where can I find out about the law?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a friendly letter telling about—

A journey.

A garden you have made.

A story you have read.

LESSONS FOR SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.

LESSON 12a.

1. The man takes out the ashes.
2. He chops kindling wood.
3. He puts paper in the stove.
4. He lays the kindling wood on the paper.
5. He strikes a match.
6. He lights the paper.
7. The wood burns.
8. The man puts coal on the fire.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I take out the ashes.

The man takes out the ashes.

The boy takes out the ashes.

I chop kindling wood.

The man chops kindling wood.

The boy chops kindling wood.

The paper burns.

The wood burns.

The coal burns.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Who takes out the ashes?

The takes out the ashes.

Who chops the kindling wood?

The chops the kindling wood.

Where does he put the paper?

He puts the paper

Where does he put the wood?

He puts the wood

Where does the man put the coal?

He puts the coal

LESSON 19a.

1. The man walks to the station.
2. He says, "I want a ticket to _____."
3. The agent gives him a ticket.
4. The man asks, "How much is it?"
5. The agent says, "_____ cents."
6. The man hears the whistle.
7. He steps on the car.
8. He finds a seat.
9. The conductor takes his ticket.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Where did the man walk?
He walked to the station.

What did the car do?
The car whistled.

Where did the man step?
The man stepped on the car.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Change the last 4 sentences in this lesson to the question form.

LESSON 20a.



Courtesy of Bus Transportation.

1. The man rides to work in a bus.
2. He asks the driver, "Do you take the fare now?"
3. The driver says, "No, pay as you leave."
4. The man says, "Please stop at the next street."
5. He gives the driver a quarter.
6. The driver gives him fifteen cents.
7. He gets off the bus.
8. He waits for the machines to pass.
9. He walks across the street.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Who rides in a bus?

What did he say to the driver?

What did he give the driver?

What did the driver give him?

For what did he wait?

Where did he walk?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

The man asked, "Do you
.....?" The driver said, "No
......" The man gave the a
..... He the bus. He walked
.....

LESSON 25a.

I live in a single house. It is made of wood. There are three rooms downstairs and three rooms upstairs. I don't own the house. I pay \$25 a month rent for the house. I have a living room, dining room, and kitchen. I have three bedrooms. My brother lives with me. He pays \$2 a week for his room.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I am living in a single house.

I am paying \$25 a month for rent.

My brother is living with me.

He is paying \$2 a week for his room.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What kind of house are you living in? Do you own the house or are you paying rent? How much are you paying a month? Where are you working now? Where are you going after school? Are you coming to school tomorrow?

LESSON 31a.

Every day I go to the post office. I say, "Have you any mail for Frank Dudar?" The clerk gives me a letter and a newspaper. I open the envelope and take out the letter. I unfold the letter and read it. It is from my sister in Europe. She says, "My husband makes only a little money and it is hard for us to live here. I wish we could go to America."

My sister is not happy. Perhaps I can help her come to America. Her husband is a good worker. He could make more money here.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

I go to the post office for my mail.

I do not go on Sunday.

I don't go on Sunday.

I get letters at the post office.

I get post cards at the post office.

I get papers and magazines.

I get packages.

My sister's husband makes about a dollar a day.

My brother-in-law makes about a dollar a day.

He doesn't earn much money.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What did the clerk give you?

What did you do with the letter?

From whom was the letter?

What did she say?

Where does she wish to come?

LESSON 34a.

In the evening I go to the store.

The clerk asks, "What do you want, Mr. Dudar?"

I ask "Do you have blue overalls?"

He says, "Yes. What size do you wear?"

I say, "I wear size 38. How much are they?"

The clerk says, "They are two dollars and fifty cents a pair. Do you want them?"

I say, "Yes. I want two pounds of sugar and a half dozen eggs."

He asks, "Do you want strictly fresh or storage eggs?"

I say, "I want strictly fresh eggs."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How much are overalls?

How much are they?

How much is sugar?

How much are fresh eggs?

How much is my bill?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

How much are overalls? What color do you like best? What size do you wear? Do you like this pair? What else do you want? How many eggs do you want?

LESSON 71a.

I am going to the city this afternoon. I am going to take the noon train.

“Is the train on time?”

“No. It is twenty minutes late.”

“Give me a ticket to ——.”

I give the ticket agent one dollar and he gives me —— cents change. John Corso is going on the same train.

“Are you going to ——, too?”

“Yes. I’m going to buy a suit. What are you going for?”

“I’m going to get a suit, too. Then I think I shall go to a show.”

“Is there a good picture show this week?”

LANGUAGE DRILL.

How late is the train?

When is the train due?

How long do I have to wait?

How long does it take to go to Wheeling?

How much is the ticket?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words:

late	change	cost
on time	how much	suit
going	ticket	same

LESSON 76a.

“Where do you buy your furniture?”

“The stores here are small and I send away for many things.”

“To what company do you send?”

“There are several mail-order stores. I like Moore, Thomas & Co. the best.”

“How do you know the price of what you want to buy?”

“You can send for a catalogue. It has a picture of every article and the price.”

“How do you send for a catalogue?”

“You can write a letter like this.”

March 29, 1923.

Moore, Thomas & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me a catalogue of your merchandise.

Yours truly,

Joe Cattano.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Where do you buy furniture?

Where can I buy furniture?

You can send away for it.

You can buy it at a department store.
Where is the best place to buy a table?
It will be cheaper from Moore, Thomas & Co.
You can buy it at a furniture store.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter asking for—

A seed catalogue.

A merchandise catalogue.

LESSON 77a.

I received a catalogue from Moore, Thomas & Co. It has so many things in it. I received an order blank also. I can buy groceries, clothing, furniture, machinery, and many other things. I can look through the catalogue for the name and number of the things I want. Then I must fill out the order blank.

In the directions it says, "Do not send money in the envelope. Send a money order."

I can get a money order at the post office. I shall pay a few cents to the clerk. That is the safest way to send money.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

May I have a money-order application?

To whom are you sending the money?

To Moore, Thomas & Co., Chicago, Ill. How much will it cost?

The rates are on the application. Put this order in your envelope and keep this receipt.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Fill out an order blank and a money-order application.

LESSON 78a.

I ordered a table from Moore, Thomas & Co. When I received the table it was damaged. One leg was broken.

My wife asked, "Are you going to keep that broken table?"

I said, "No. I am going to write a letter to the company."

April 10, 1923.

Moore, Thomas & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen :

Yesterday I received the table which I ordered from you. One leg was broken. If I send it back to you, will you refund the money or will you send me another table? Please let me know what you do in a case of this kind.

Yours truly,

Joe Cattano.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Was the table damaged?

Yes. One leg was broken.

Are you going to keep the table?

Are you going to send it back?

I am going to write a letter.

What are you going to say?

I am going to make a complaint.

Will the company repair the table?

Will the company send you a new table?

The company will send a new table or refund the money.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter of complaint reporting—

Damaged merchandise.

Overcharge in bill.

Incorrect statement of bank account.

SPECIAL LESSONS FOR HOLIDAYS.
COLUMBUS DAY.



Courtesy of Underwood & Underwood.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Christopher Columbus came to America in 1492.
He had three small ships.
His ship was the *Santa Maria*.
He was on the ocean for 70 days.
He saw America on October 12, 1492.
October twelfth is Columbus Day.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

When did you come to America?
I came to America in _____.
How many days were you on the ocean?
I was on the ocean _____ days.
What was the name of your ship?
The name of my ship was _____.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Christopher Columbus came to in
1492. He had ships. He was on the ocean for
70 I was on the ocean for
I came from

THANKSGIVING DAY.



THE FIRST THANKSGIVING.

Courtesy of Fleischmann Co.

The Pilgrims came from England to America in 1620. They built houses and worked hard. In the spring they planted corn, barley, and peas. They were happy in their new homes.

One day they asked the Indians to come to a feast. They wanted to give thanks to God. They called this day Thanksgiving Day. We keep this holiday the last Thursday in November.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

From what country did you come?

I came from ———.

From what country did the Pilgrims come?

The Pilgrims came from ———.

What did they plant?

They planted ———, ———, ———.

What did they build?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

The Pilgrims from England.
They were in their
..... homes. The
were their friends. They invited the
..... to a feast. They
this day Thanksgiving Day.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

In most countries of the world December 25 is a holiday. It was the birthday of Christ. There are many beautiful songs and stories about Christmas.

In many countries people light Christmas trees. The children hang up their stockings for Santa Claus to fill with nuts and candy. Christmas is a happy time for every one.

On the first Christmas the Wise Men brought gifts to Christ. We send gifts or greetings to our friends on Christmas.

When we meet our friends, we say, "I wish you a merry Christmas."

They always say, "I wish you the same."

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Christmas greetings to you and your family!
Thank you. The same to you!

May you have a merry Christmas!
I hope you will have a merry Christmas, too!

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write four sentences about Christmas in your country.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

“A happy New Year to you!”

“The same to you and many of them!”

This is the greeting we hear everywhere on January first. We wish our friends good luck and happiness for the new year.

Some countries do not use the same calendar we have. For them New Year's Day does not come on January first. They have the same holiday at another time in the year.

New Year's Day is a very old holiday. In some countries it has been kept for more than four thousand years. It has always been a time to be happy and glad.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

Success to you for the New Year!

The same to you!

Best wishes for a happy New Year!

The same to you!

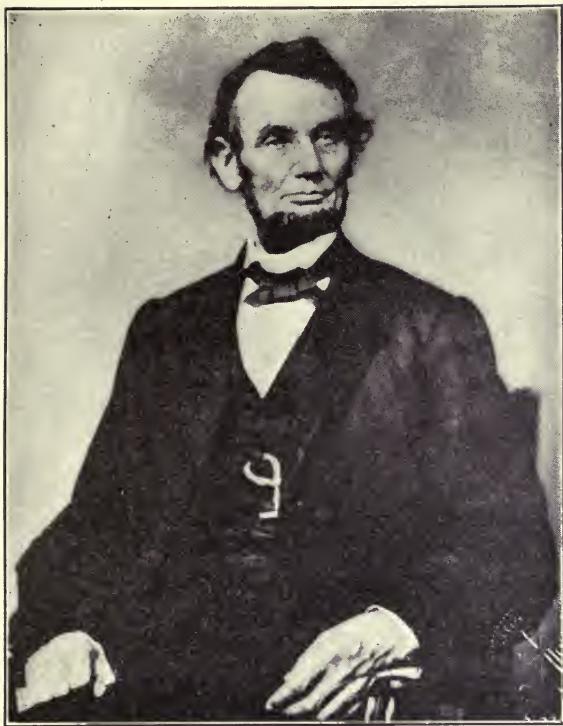
When do you have New Year's Day in your country?

We have New Year's Day on ——— ———.

WRITTEN DRILL.

Write four sentences telling what you do on New Year's Day in your country.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.



Courtesy of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His family was very poor. In those days most people lived in log cabins. There were no large school buildings and usually the teacher taught only a few months in the year.

Lincoln's mother taught him to read, and he used to read late in the night. He was too poor to buy books, but he borrowed them from his friends. He studied very hard.

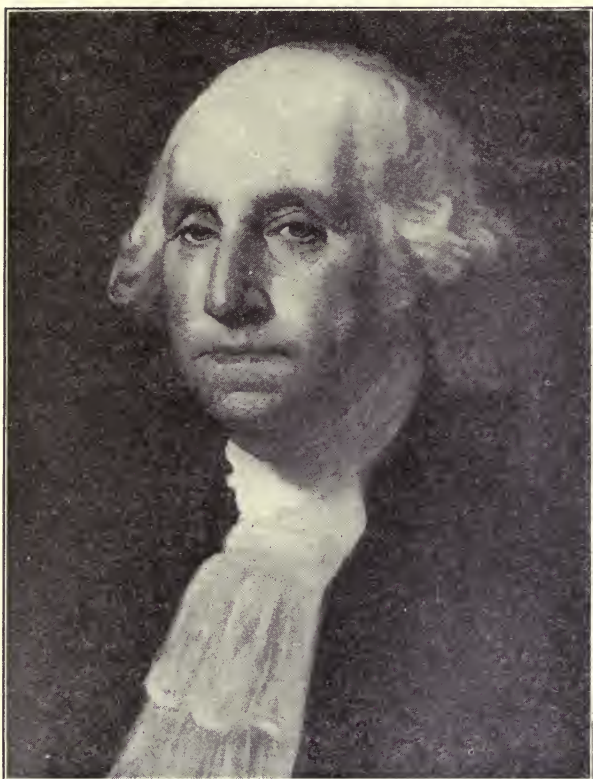
When Lincoln became President of the United States, the South tried to break away from the Union. The North wanted to keep the Union. Then a war began between the North and the South. One day Lincoln read a paper in which he said, that on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves were to be forever free. In 1865 the war ended. The South came back to the Union and all slaves were free.

Abraham Lincoln was one of our greatest Presidents.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

When was Lincoln born? From whom did he learn to read? What position did he finally receive? Why do we remember him? Why did the North and South fight?

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.



Courtesy of Underwood & Underwood.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In the State of Virginia the farmers owned large plantations. They had many slaves to help them raise tobacco. On one of these plantations George Washington was born, February 22, 1732. Even as a little boy he liked to play at war, and in school he liked the studies which make men good generals.

When the colonies went to war with England he was made commander in chief of the army. He was very good to his soldiers, often paying them from his own money. After the new country was founded, Washing-

ton was made the first President. He always tried to do his best for his people and his country. He was elected a second time.

Everyone loved him and admired him. He has always been called the "Father of his country."

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write sentences using the following words:

raise	soldiers	admired
liked	country	called
war	president	

MEMORIAL DAY.

Each spring since the Civil War people decorate the graves of the soldiers with flowers. May thirtieth is a legal holiday. It is the day on which we now remember the men who lost their lives in all the wars in which the United States has fought.

In large cities there is usually a parade of the soldiers who fought in the recent wars. There are not many of the Civil War soldiers alive to-day. Sometimes the school children have a parade. They march to the cemetery and place flowers and flags upon the graves.

Flags are flying everywhere. Many cities have music and speeches in the parks.

We are proud to remember our soldiers. They fought for freedom and liberty for all people.

LANGUAGE DRILL.

May thirtieth is the day on which we remember the soldiers who have fought for America.

October twelfth is the day on which we remember Columbus, the discoverer of America.

December twenty-fifth is the day on which we remember the birth of Christ.

January first is the day on which we celebrate the New Year.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Why do we have a legal holiday on May 30?

What do we do to show we remember the soldiers?

Why do we like to remember our soldiers?

What do we call this holiday?

FLAG DAY.

Every country has its own flag. When the Colonies declared themselves free from England, they wanted a new flag for the new Nation. On June 14, 1777, Congress passed a law "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field." We do not know why the stars and stripes were chosen. Washington himself said, "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down representing liberty."

Washington took the plan for the flag to Betsy Ross, who lived in Philadelphia. She knew how to sew very well and she made the first flag. For many years after she worked for the Government as a flag maker.

For every new State a star has been added to the flag and now we have 48 stars. Sometimes our flag is called "Old Glory" and "the Star-Spangled Banner." Our national song was written about the flag."

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous
fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,

Chorus.

Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

What are the colors of your flag? What are the colors of the United States flag? What do the thirteen stripes stand for? When is a new star added to the flag? Who made the first flag?

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July is called Independence Day. It is really the birthday of the United States

When the Colonies belonged to England many troubles came between the new country and the mother country. England wanted the Colonies to do only such work as would help people in England. They could not build ships of their own, but must trade only with English ships. They could not make machinery; everything manufactured must be bought from England. They must pay taxes on tea, glass, sugar, and many other things.

Finally several men like Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and John Hancock came together and wrote a Declaration of Independence. In this paper it said that all men were born free and equal and the colonists declared their freedom from England. Since July 4, 1776, we have celebrated this holiday with fireworks. Because so many people were hurt with the fireworks, many cities now have a "sane Fourth." We celebrate the day in other ways.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

Write a letter telling about what you did last Fourth of July.

LABOR DAY.

Ever since 1894 the first Monday in September has been a legal holiday all over the United States. Though it is called Labor Day, it is a day of rest. America was the first country in the world to have a Labor Day. On this day we honor the thing which gives us our living—work, or labor.

In large cities usually the workingmen of the different trades have a parade.

Conditions for workingmen are much better now than a few years ago. They work for a certain number of hours each day. They are paid with money. Shops and factories are inspected regularly. In case of accident a workman can secure help because of the workmen's compensation law.

Because of all these things Labor Day is an important holiday.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

When does Labor Day come? Why do we have a legal holiday on this day? What do the workingmen do on Labor Day? What did you do last Labor Day? What kind of work do you do?



